

## FREDERICK LEWIS CLEGG



Frederick Lewis Clegg, born Aug. 6, 1881, in Springville, Utah, died May 11, 1929; son of Henry and Ann Clegg.

Married to Emma Caroline Luke, born Aug. 29, 1861, Heber, Utah; died Dec. 30, 1937; daughter of Henry and Harriet Luke. Had 17 children.

He moved to Heber City when he was 10. The father heard of beautiful Provo Valley through an Uncle, Jonathan Clegg, who had previously moved to Heber. He reported that it was a prosperous place, that land could be homesteaded, that mines were opening up, and it was a good place for cattle and sheep.

The spring of 1872, just thirteen years

✓ Farmer  
✓ Shingle Mill  
✓ Hauled Ft  
✓ Musician  
✓ Justice of peace  
✓ Pres. Bd Educ

after the settlement of Heber, Henry and Ann Clegg with their large family arrived in Heber and camped on the ground that is now the City Ball Park. Three weeks later, the family moved to a lot on Second North and Main Street, where they lived in a one-room log house, a tent, and a dug-out. They remained there about six months and then moved to the lot where the Seminary now stands, and built a one-room log house. Other additions were added to the house from time to time and remained the family home until after the mother's death.

The father homesteaded a section of land east of Heber and later divided the land among his sons.

Fred L. worked on the farm, at his father's shingle mill, and hauled freight to Fort Duchesne.

He and his wife had 17 children. He was eager for knowledge and attended school after he was married and had a small family. He played an alto horn in the Heber Band for 14 years, and also took parts in local dramas.

He took a prominent part in the public affairs throughout his 57 years of residence in Heber. He was justice of the peace for 14 years, president of the board of education for four years, a member of the City Council, and acted as probation officer.

He did mason work on the Stake Tabernacle for two years at \$2.50 per day. He hauled timber to the Anchor Mine at Park City for five years, supervised road construction in Deer Creek, and was a progressive farmer and stock raiser. He was secretary of the Lake Creek Irrigation Co., for 25 years, county chairman of the Republican Party, and took a prominent part in the growth and development of the community.

He suffered a stroke and after 16 months of illness, died.

## EMMA CAROLINE LUKE CLEGG

She was the seventh child born in this valley. Her father was an Indian interpreter and many Indians came to their home to smoke the Peace Pipe. The Indians called him Chun-cun-a-bus, which meant cracked feet. He had to work barefooted in the fields and had chapped feet. His father was



killed and scalped by the Indians when he was on his way to Salt Lake City with a load of wheat and to attend conference.

The family lived in a dirt-roofed log cabin and when it rained the roof leaked and pans were used to catch the rain as it dripped through the mud roof. The father died when Carlie was six years old. She helped her mother weave, pulled weeds, helped get wood from the canyon, picked potatoes on shares, gleaned wheat and pulled sage; all to help with the earning of a living.

She attended school at the old rock, one-room school in the southwest part of town. Some of her teachers were: Charles Nugent, Charles Carroll, Henry Chatwin, William Buys and Henry Clegg.

When she was 14, she went to Salt Lake and worked at the Lion House for Brigham Young and Brigham Young Jr. She washed dishes, scrubbed floors, and went to the market and gardens for the family food.

When she was 21, she married Frederick Lewis Clegg. They built a family home at Sixth South and Main Street, where their 17 children were born.

Carlie was very anxious for her children to have a good education and worked hard and sacrificed to make this possible. Of their nine children who lived to maturity, three are college graduates, two have their masters degrees; and one an LL.B.

Two of their sons served on missions, and 23 of their posterity served in the armed forces. There are 105 children, grand-children, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren from this union.





He was the youngest of eight children in this family. Henry was 12 years of age when Heber C. Kimball and other LDS missionaries from America arrived in Preston with the message of the restored gospel of Jesus Christ. Henry Clegg Sr. and his brother Johnathan were in the market place when the missionaries arrived. They were among the first converts. Tradition has it that Henry Sr. was the second convert baptized in England. He ran a race to the river Ribble in Preston to see who was to be first, but lost to George D. Watt, a younger man.

Little is known of Henry Jr., days as a youth. We know he acquired a good education and followed the shoe and clog making trade of his father. He and his young wife Hannah Eastham joined the LDS Church and were baptized March 1848. Together they worked and saved means to immigrate to Utah. They with their two sons, Israel and Henry James, bid farewell to their loved ones, none of whom they ever saw again, with the exception of a brother Johnathan. Their oldest son Thomas was accidentally burned to death two years prior to that time. They set sail from Liverpool with many other Saints on the steamship "Juventa" on March 31, 1855. Six weeks later they landed in Philadelphia; then went

### HENRY CLEGG, JR.

Henry Clegg Jr. was born 7 June 1825 at Bamberbridge, Lancashire, England, to Henry Clegg Sr. and Ellen Cardwell Clegg.

by train to Pittsburgh; then by steamboat down the Ohio river to St. Louis. At Mormon Grove near Atchinson, Kansas, they joined the Richard Ballantyne Company of 42 saints and 45 ox-drawn wagons. Preparations were made for the long journey where they could enjoy their new-found religion free from persecution.

However, that wasn't the privilege of his dear wife Hannah, a frail little woman. The hardships of the long journey proved too much and she died March 28, 1855, and was laid to rest in an unmarked grave. Shortly after, little Henry died and his father carried him back and placed him in the grave with his mother. Heartsick, he hastened to catch up with the Saints, taking his little son Israel by the hand. They started the 1,000 mile trek across the plains. After four months they arrived in Salt Lake Valley. Among those who greeted the travelers, was a 19-year-old Welch girl, Ann Lewis, who later became the bride of Henry Clegg Jr. She came to Utah in 1854, traveling in first class style in Darwin Richards Company. She was born June 25, 1836 in Cardiff, Wales. She married Henry Clegg Jr. December 3, 1855. They resided in the 19th Ward where their first son, John was born August 14, 1857. They received their endowments in the old Endowment House and were sealed by Brigham Young. The same day he married as his plural wife a young 17-year-old immigrant girl, Margaret Ann Griffiths. She was born in Liverpool April 5, 1840. She with her father John Griffiths, a step-mother, two brothers and a sister, Jane, traveled in the ill-fated Edward Martin Handcart Company. Her two brothers, 10 and 12 years of age, died of cold and hunger and her father died the night they arrived in Salt Lake. Margaret Ann and her sister had frostbitten hands and feet.

In 1858 when Johnston's Army was sent to Utah with hostile intentions, Henry with other Saints left their homes and moved south. Henry took his two wives and two sons and made their home in Springville. He then joined other men in Echo Canyon to hold back the invasion of the army. When he returned they decided to stay in Springville. He became a leading citizen. He was a fine musician. He played the dulcimer for dances. He organized and directed a choir of 60 voices. His wives were also

good singers. They would sing with him when he gave lectures in nearby wards and towns.

He carried on his shoemaking trade. He managed to make one pair of shoes a year for each member of the family. Seeing the necessity of work for his sons he moved to Provo Valley, now Heber City, where his brother Johnathan had settled. In 1872 he and his wives and family moved to Heber. His son Israel had married, and remained in Springville all his life.

Henry took up a homestead in southeastern Heber, where his sons farmed, perpetuated a saw mill and later a rock quarry. Henry went into the mercantile business. He again proved to be a prominent leader in both civic and religious activities of the town. He taught school; organized and directed the Band of Hope; and also played in the Martial Band and was bishop of the West Ward for many years. He was stake clerk, Sunday School superintendent and also served in the Wasatch Stake High Council. He was an expert mathematician and did much public work in that field.

He died at the age of 69 years on 30th of August 1894. Ann Lewis Clegg died the 11th of April 1913 at the age of 77. Margaret Griffith Clegg died 29th of July 1929 at the age of 89. They are buried in Heber cemetery.



# JOHNATHAN CLEGG AND ELLEN WALMSLY



Johnathan Clegg was born February 25, 1816, Town Calton, England, and Ellen Walmsly Clegg, wife of Johnathan, was born January 7, 1816, at Parish Salisbury, near Preston, Lancashire, England. Johnathan Clegg joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in September, 1837 after the Gospel was introduced in England by Heber C. Kimball and other elders. On March 25, 1838, Ellen Walmsly Clegg joined the Church. There were five children born to them, three boys and two girls, Henry, William, Jim, Alice, and Margaret. There is a question of this couple having more children which up to date we have no record of. So great was their love for the gospel that they left their native land, giving up all that was near and dear to them, and started for America, the promised land. They left Liverpool on May 28 on the good ship Horison in the company of 856 Saints under Captain Edward Martin. They landed at Boston and went from there

to Iowa on the railroad, where they arrived July 8th. Here they joined the famous handcart company of 1856 and they were obliged to lay over three to four weeks waiting for handcarts to be built. Another tedious delay occurred at Florence, Nebraska. It was September 2 before the final start was made for Utah. The company consisted of a band of about 600 people under the leadership of Captain Martin. The comfort and help that Mrs. Clegg cheerfully gave to many during their weary march across the plains shall never be forgotten. It is said of our Savior that He was always doing good. This can truthfully be spoken about Mrs. Clegg because she followed this glorious example and proved herself one of his faithful followers along with her dear husband. Their burdens were far from being light. How they did tug and pull their two-wheeled handcart with their small children in it along with their food and few other things they held most dear. Although they did not have but very little food and clothing yet they were willing to share, following closely to the proverb that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

As soon as the company would stop for camp, Mrs. Clegg would start the fire which sometimes consisted of buffalo chips and then would prepare a very scant meal. It has been said by these dear people that they have boiled wheat to keep from starving and made soup out of cow hides or buffalo skins. For two or three weeks their provisions were so nearly gone that they shook the flour sacks to get enough flour to stir up in water which they drank. Many poor souls went to bed without anything to eat in order that they might sleep off their hunger, only to awake and find their craving appetites worse than ever. There were 17 people who lost their lives in one day and were buried in shallow graves to be later dug up by roaming wolves on the plains and their bodies devoured. What wonderful courage and faith was exercised. Their provisions were gone and it seemed impossible to go on, but God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, and in answer to their humble prayers a relief wagon came with the immediate necessary things to sustain life. They resumed their march although many had frozen feet, hands, ears, etc. They pushed on, sleeping out,

making their beds on the crusted snow. Johnathan and Ellen awakened one morning to find one of their children had fallen off the bed and the hair of her head had frozen in the ice (Alice). They had to heat water before they could loosen her from the ice. It would be useless to try to describe the terrible suffering of that company during their march across the plains, but those who survived the hardships and privations of the trip arrived in Zion on the 30th of November.

In a few days Mr. Clegg and family, accompanied by several other families, moved to Provo, Utah, and located in the old seminary building which was in a sorry-looking condition. Mr. Clegg purchased an old cabin belonging to James Daniels, in which they spent the winter. In the summer of 1859, they came to Heber Valley. Before moving the family to Heber, Johnathan would walk up from Provo, a distance of 26 miles and grub sagebrush off his homestead that consisted of 160 acres that ran through about one-third of what is known as Heber City on the south side of town, running east and west. Later Mr. Clegg contributed to the Church, requested by President Hatch who was president of the Wasatch Stake, about 80 acres of his homestead as a free-will offering.

On arriving with his family in Heber, Mr. Clegg and family lived in a dugout for a home on the lot where once stood the old Turner Opera house that now is being used for the Sinclair garage. Later they sold out and moved on their farm in the Southwest corner of Heber City known now as the Heber City Park. During Indian troubles, they moved in on the stake house lot. After the settlement in Provo Valley (now Heber), Mrs. Clegg continued her service as midwife and brought hundreds of babies into the world with the best of success, for there were as yet no doctors. Many mothers during the life of Mrs. Clegg blessed her name and had good reason to do so. Sometimes she would go to the sickbed of a mother on horseback or on a mule. Other times she had to walk and hold to the horse's tail as she plowed through the deep snow and blizzards. Many times arriving at the home of the sick, her shoes and stockings frozen to her, but these were her minor troubles and her greatest desire was to help those

who were suffering and in need. One time she was sick and was called to take care of a confinement case. A man came for her on a mule and Ellen, although very sick, got behind the man on the mule and on the way to the sickbed of the woman the mule threw them off breaking Mrs. Clegg's arm, but she attended her patient in this condition and brought happiness to them.

Mr. Clegg practiced polygamy which was at that time practiced by the Church and married a Mrs. Sarah Young who was left a widow with a family. There were no children born to him by this woman, but he cared for the children of Mrs. Young as though they were his own. Mr. Clegg was an ideal husband and a brave and noble man. At one time, a man threatened to shoot him and he pulled back his coat and dared him to shoot.

January 13, 1901, marked the passing of Mrs. Clegg. Both remained staunch Latter-day Saints to the very end and bore wonderful testimonies to the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and that Joseph Smith was indeed a true prophet of the true and living God. Both lived lives worthy for any person to follow. (Johnathan was leader of the martial band and had it play at his funeral) Johnathan Clegg, a son of Henry Clegg, was High Priest, drum major, bandmaster and pioneer of Heber City, 1859.

It was said of Mrs. Clegg that Pres. Brigham Young had a vision concerning her as a midwife. When she was informed of this, she felt that she was not capable of the job. When Pres. Young informed her that she had been called of God in a vision to Pres. Young, she served her calling at which she did remarkably well with great ability and strength.

Johnathan Clegg's eyes were a keen grayish color, his hair was dark in color until age turned it silver gray. He had fairly good teeth in his youth; but in later years, he resorted to false teeth. His hearing was exceptionally good and he was always alert. During the prime of his life, his height was close to six feet and his weight near 200 pounds. He had a good he-man chest, one that was developed well and his waist in proportion to the rest of his body. With the care of this wonderful body, he enjoyed good health. He could write fairly well and

figure exceptionally well. He was able to care for himself in business and in his occupation which was farming. He was also in the livestock business. He worked in the factories in England. His travels, as recorded were from England to America in a sailing vessel and by handcart to Utah. His ancestry lived and died in England. His father was Henry Clegg, the second man to be baptized in the British Isle. He was an Elder in England and held the still higher priesthood in the Melchizedek as a High Priest.

RACHEL ANN SESSIONS  
CLEGG



Rachel Ann Clegg was born December 13, 1833, at Heber City, Utah, daughter of Daniel Alexander and Jennetta Rachel Baum Sessions. They were married in Provo, Utah, in 1856. Rachel was the third child born in Heber. She married Thomas Grif-

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Thomas Griffith CLEGG

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fith Clegg, December, 1880, in the Salt Lake Endowment House, the ceremony performed by Daniel H. Wells. To them were born nine children. She died in 1939 at Provo, Utah, and was buried in Heber Cemetery.

All of her children were born in Heber or Center Creek, where she spent most of her life. She had the usual problems of pioneering. Mother was a very hard-working woman, and had so much to do and so little to do it with in those horse-and-buggy days. Being a bishop's wife different wards added extra Sunday work, which should have been a day of rest. Mother and family would go down Provo Canyon and gather service berries and bring home and bottle in two-quart jars. They came in handy in the long, cold winters. Mother said, "They may not fatten, but would fill empty stomachs." Sometimes sugar was scarce, but we got by. Those rabbit pies sure did help, cooked in a six-quart milk pan, with onions, potatoes and what other vegetables she happened to have, and cooked on an old wood-eater stove.

Mother enjoyed a game of high-five with her friends, for relaxation, also dancing. She also was active in the Church organizations.



JOSEPH AND PHOEBE  
ELIZABETH BUNNELL CLUFF

Joseph Cluff was one of the first settlers of Center Creek. He was the sixth child of David and Betsey or Elizabeth Hall Cluff born in Willoughby, Geauga County, Ohio, on 11 Jan. 1834. He journeyed with his parents to Kirtland, Nauvoo and finally to

*Pioneer  
Homesteader  
Stock Raiser  
Missionary*

CENTER CREEK BIOGRAPHIES

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the West and Utah. He came to Utah with Blair, Williams and Company, as a teamster arriving in Salt Lake one month before his parents who came on 4 Oct. 1850. They settled in Provo where Joseph helped his father and brothers. On 28 April 1857 he married Phoebe Elizabeth Bunnell. The small farm which Joseph owned in Provo was not adequate and instead of renting, he moved with his family to settle Center Creek in 1861, where there was plenty of Government land subject to entry. In 1866 when the "Black Hawk War" broke out Brigham Young advised the people to move to larger settlements and they returned to Provo. After the war he and his brother Henry leased a farm north of Heber from Thomas Ross. They left their families in Provo and left for Heber. There was no open road through Provo Canyon and they had to shovel snow from slides to get through, finally arriving at the farm and put in crops early, which paid off. They had many harrowing experiences crossing the swollen river at Charleston. The brothers had a good crop when other crops were destroyed. In 1867 David Cluff Sr. called his boys together to cooperate in the ranch and stock-raising enterprises. They decided to go to Ross Hollow and Joseph was chosen manager. This place was later called "Cluff's Ranch" and was located where Keetlev now is. Joseph was a student of the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants and gave lectures in Heber and Kamas on the historical and geographical parts of the Nephite Record. The Cluff's fenced the meadow land and built onto the log house. Father Cluff after 43 years as a shipbuilder in New Hampshire was very good at hewing logs with a broadax. Joseph went to the Eastern States on a mission and upon his return sold his interest in the ranch to William Wallace and Henry, his brothers. He moved to Central, Graham Co., Arizona where he died 4 June 1914.

Joseph's wife Phoebe, a daughter of David Edwin and Sallie Heller Conrad Bunnell, was born 5 July 1841 in Brownstown, Wayne Co., Michigan. Her parents became converts to the Gospel and were baptized in 1840. The family moved to Nauvoo where her father assisted in the erection of the Nauvoo Temple in which they received their endowments. Phoebe was but an infant when the Prophet Joseph Smith was martyred but it affected her life because the family was persecuted along with the other Saints and

they abandoned their home and moved to Iowa. Here the family struggled to get means to join the Saints in the Rocky Mountains. Her father was a house carpenter and helped build up the communities where they lived before and after coming to Utah. They came to Utah on the 6th of Oct. 1852 in the J. C. Snow Company and then went to Provo to live. Phoebe had a lot of faith and was a good wife and mother. She went with her husband and other members of the Cluff family to Arizona where she died 9 Aug. 1914. Joseph and Phoebe were the parents of nine children as follows: 1. Joseph Edwin, born 6 Feb. 1858 in Provo. He married Elizabeth D. Moody 14 May 1884. He died 22 April 1920 at Central, Arizona. 2. David William, born 6 Sept. 1859 in Provo. He married Sarah Elda Mattice. He died 6 April 1917 at Thatcher, Arizona. 3. Joanna E., born 5 Jan. 1862. 4. Alpharetta R., born 25 Sept. 1866. 5. Emma L., born 2 Jan. 1868. 6. Warren Lafayette, born 23 April 1871. 7. Clarissa V., born 10 March 1874. 8. Romania O., born 5 Jan. 1877. 9. Benjamin Franklin, born 29 April 1880 and married Rhoda Isabella Blain 11 Oct. 1905. He died in Central, Arizona 23 July 1935.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON AND JANE McDONALD CLYDE

George Washington Clyde, Jr., was born June 8, 1825 at Ogdensburg, St. Laurence County, New York, a son of George Wash-

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HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAIN



ington and Cynthia Davis Clyde. Married Jane McDonald in Springville, a daughter of James and Sarah Ferguson McDonald, who was born June 17, 1827 at Crawfordsburn, County Down, Ireland.

At the age of four, George, Jr., was separated from his parents. A child of his father's sister, Fanny Davis, had died and he was sent to live with them to help reconcile to the loss. His aunt became so attached to the boy she wouldn't let him return. In 1834 Heber C. Kimball brought the gospel to the boy and his foster parents, and then later to his parents. His adopted father, Solomon Davis, Mrs. Davis and young George moved about a year later to Missouri with the Saints, traveling the distance from New York by ox team. On this journey, Solomon Davis died, leaving his wife with only young George. They were at Haun's Mill when the massacre occurred there. In 1842 Mrs. Davis married a man named Colton, with whom young George Jr. did not get along, so he left and sought his own parents in Nauvoo. His father died in September, 1844, leaving his mother with a large family and lowly circumstances. The family left Nauvoo at the time of the exodus, but were unable to continue. In 1850 George and his brother, William, succeeded in getting to Salt Lake where they worked and were able to obtain two yoke of oxen, a wagon and provisions. They returned to Green River, Wyoming, and met their mother and family and brought them into Utah. The family moved to Heber in 1860 and took up a homestead. When the old fort was built they moved in there. In 1874 they built a large, red sandstone home. Meanwhile, George had married Jane McDonald in Springville, and in the fall of 1860 brought her and a three week old son, Robert, to a

two-room cabin in Heber to live. They suffered all the rigors of pioneering through thrift and hard work were prosper and provided a good home and education for their children. George was Satch County commissioner in 1884-85, died March 17, 1899 and Jane died September 9, 1903.

## WILLIAM COLEMAN, SR.



William Coleman, Sr., son of George Coleman and Elizabeth Bailey Coleman.  
Born November 24, 1842, in Kempston,

## BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

Bedfordshire, England. Married Mary Clotworthy, December 11, 1867. Died August 29, 1897, Midway.

Mary Clotworthy, daughter of Hugh Clotworthy and Jean Maitland Clotworthy.

Born July 21, 1848, Doby, Ayrshire, England.

Died August 3, 1889, Midway.

The George Coleman family met Latter-day Saint missionaries and were converted to the gospel. Not having enough money for the entire family to come to Utah, they decided that Henry, their eldest son, should go first. In the spring of 1862, seven years after he left England, Henry wrote to his folks and sent some money. With this money and their own savings, his parents sent William and Lewis to Utah.

On April 20, 1862, William went on board the sailing vessel, John J. Boyd. They sailed from Liverpool, England, on April 20th. There were 700 passengers aboard. They landed in New York June 6, 1862, and stayed there two nights. From there they marched in procession about two miles to horse cars which took them to the Hudson River. They boarded a small steamboat which took them up the river to Albany. They traveled by train to Detroit, Niagara Falls, Chicago, and on to Florence, Nebraska. Here they waited seven weeks for teams to take them to Utah.

The Church at this time was responsible for emigrant trains to Utah. All of the saints were allowed provisions. Orson Pratt met the emigrants at Florence, Nebraska, and was anxious for some one to help him drive his cattle to Utah. William consented if he was allowed to take his brother Lewis with him. They traveled with an ox team, an independent train of 25 wagons. The journey was long and the hardships were many, but with their strong faith and great courage, they endured these hardships without complaining. When William arrived in Salt Lake City, he went to his brother Henry's home. He soon found employment with William Howard. In 1864, he with his brothers Henry and Lewis moved to Provo Valley. They located in the Midway area.

Before William married he responded to a call by the Presidency of the Church to cross the plains to meet the Saints at the frontiers and bring them back to Salt Lake Valley. He made two such trips, covering a distance of some 4,000 miles.

On December 11, 1867, he married Mary

## MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

Clotworthy, a daughter of Hugh and Jean Maitland Clotworthy. On the following February 15, 1868, they were sealed in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City.

William homesteaded the land and built a brick home that is still standing in Midway. The bricks were made in Midway. He was the first man in town to own a team of horses, and he also owned the first reaper in Midway. He, being a very ambitious man, was not only a good farmer, but hauled his produce to Park City to the market. He hauled shingles to Salt Lake from Lake Creek, delivering them to the tithing office.

William was a kind and devoted father and husband. He and his wife took Margaret McMillan into their home to rear when she was a baby of ten days. Emily Jane Jacobs, a girl of seven years also stayed with them. The girls lived with them until they were of age. Hugh Jacobs, a brother of Emily Jane also made it his home for a long period of time.

The Church meant much to him. He was very active in it, and at the time of his death he belonged to the 96th Quorum of Seventies.

His wife died at the age of 41 years, leaving him with a family to raise. He missed her greatly for she had poured into him ambition when he grew discouraged; she supplemented his weakness with her strength; she filled him with hope and faith when his own failed. He gave his children the courage and strength that she would have given had she been privileged to remain with him longer.

Eight years later after a long illness he died.

Children of William and Mary were:

First child died at birth.

William, married Agnes Turner

Hugh Clotworthy married (1) Elizabeth Alder (2) Elise Rose Kohler.

Mrs. William (Elizabeth Bailey) Wilson.

Mrs. William (Jean Maitland) Alder.



## AARON AND ROSE DANIELS

The first the writer can find about Aaron Daniels is that, in the summer of 1858, he and George Bean, William Meeks and William Wall drove stock up Provo Canyon to the lush meadows along the Provo River in Provo Valley and prepared to stay permanently. Wall established his ranch at the neck of the canyon and Daniels and Meeks settled farther north, along the river bottoms.

Daniels was also a trapper and had a tiny cabin on Daniels Creek, at a point about where Boomer Flat rises from the creek, where he stayed when he was trapping.

In later years this article was published in a newspaper sent in from Fort Duchesne, Utah, on June 19.

A woman 97 years old, a full-blooded Navajo Indian, who was stolen from the Whiteriver Utes when she was six years old, and later was sold to a man who later married her, still enjoys long rides daily on her horse. She is shown above (her picture) still hale and hearty.

The girl never could endure life among the Indians after she had been away. Each time she was returned later to the tribe, she ran away. When the Indians became tired of hunting her up and hauling her back to camp, they finally sold her to Aaron Daniels, the man who gave his name to Daniels Canyon and Creek.

Daniels became the guardian of the girl and married her when she was 18 years old. Captain Pardon Dodds, acting Indian agent, officiated at the ceremony, which was held at Blue Mountain, north of Vernal, Utah.

This was 79 years ago. The couple moved to the Uintah Indian Reservation, where

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## DANIEL BIOGRAPHIES

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Mrs. Daniels was given an allotment of 160 acres of land by the government. They made their home here and became the parents of four children.

Mrs. Daniels has kept the farm and carried on since the death of her husband. When at home, away from her horse, she listens to the radio. She saddles her own horse, is very alert of mind and spry of body, and although her skin shows her age, she is still straight and sturdy. She has many grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

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Homesteader